

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4 under 35 USC 103 as being obvious over Inaba et al. (JP 401008674) in view of Mizuno (USP 6,018,189), stating that Inaba et al. discloses bumps 4 on said surface of said semiconductor chip 1 provided with a recess in a surface thereof that faces each of the leads 9 with the recess being in the shape of an inverted truncated pyramid and comprising guide surfaces that are inclined surfaces that are formed between a bottom of said recess and open edges of said recess and directs Applicant's attention to Figs. 1 and 2 of Inaba et al., but states that Inaba et al. fails to disclose leads provided with a projection being formed at one end thereof so as to be bonded to each of the bumps, said projection being formed with guided surfaces that are inclined surfaces; Mizuno discloses a lead with an inclined surface that is bonded to the bump; and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Inaba et al. in view of the teachings of Mizuno.

In reply thereto, Applicant has carefully reviewed Inaba et al. and respectfully submits that the structure shown in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) are merely squares or rectangular slots. The same can be said of the structure shown in Figs. 2(a) through 2(d). In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that in Fig. 1(c) is merely shown a triangular cutout. In contrast thereto, Applicant's invention requires a recess in the shape of an inverted truncated pyramid. Applicant respectfully submits that a pyramid is a structure with a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point or a solid figure having a polygonal base wherein the sides of which form the basis of a triangular surfaces meeting at a common vertex (see page 1468 of Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, enclosed herewith). In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that the word truncated further describes the shape of the recess and requires that part of the pyramid, namely the point be cutoff (see definition of "truncated" in Webster's Dictionary of the English Language at page 1963 enclosed herewith). Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Inaba et al. does not teach a recess of the shape required of Applicant's invention.

Applicant has further carefully reviewed Mizuno and particularly Fig. 7 thereof and respectfully submits that in Fig. 7 is shown leads 3 with a triangular shaped slot and a semiconductor chip 1 with bumps 2. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Mizuno does not teach that which the Examiner states it does.

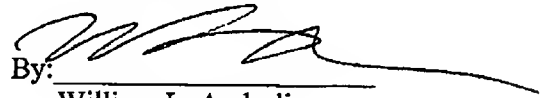
In view of the above, therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Inaba et al. and Mizuno is not Applicant's invention and claims 1-4 are not obvious over Inaba et al. in view of Mizuno.

In view of the above, therefore, it is respectfully requested that this Amendment be entered, favorably considered and the case passed to issue.

Please charge any additional costs incurred by or in order to implement this Amendment or required by any requests for extensions of time to KODA & ANDROLIA DEPOSIT ACCOUNT NO. 11-1445.

Respectfully submitted,

KODA & ANDROLIA

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William L. Androlia

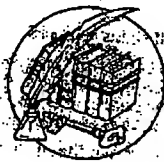
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WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED Encyclopedic Edition



PUBLISHERS INTERNATIONAL PRESS
NEW YORK

Pygmy

3. [p-] any person, animal, or plant abnormally undersized; a dwarf.
4. [p-] an insignificant person or thing.

Also spelled *Pigmy*.

Pygmy, *a.* 1. of the Pygmies.

2. [p-] very small.

3. [p-] insignificant.

Also spelled *Pigmy*.

Pygmy antelope, the kudu.

Pygmy goat, any of a group of very small goats.

Pygmy owl, the gnome owl.

Pygmy parrot, a very small green parrot, not larger than a sparrow, of the genus *Nasir*, found in and native to New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

Pygmy-weed, *n.* a minute, annual plant, *Tillaea simplex*, having inconspicuous solitary white flowers, sessile in their axis.

Pygopoda, *n.* *pl.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *podos*, gills,] a group of gastropods having a wreath of gills around the anus.

Pygopod, *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *podos*, foot,] any bird of the *Pygopodidae*.

Pygopodidae, *n. pl.* an order of web-footed birds in which the legs are placed far back of the middle, causing the body to be nearly erect when standing. The grebes, loons, auks, and divers are included in this order.

Pygopodidae, *n. pl.* a family of lizards having no forelegs and undeveloped hind legs. They are native to Australia.

Pygopodous, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the *Pygopodidae*.

Pygostyle, *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *stilos*, column,] a plate of bone made up of caudal vertebrae joined together and forming the last bone of the spinal column in most birds; the vomer.

Pygus, *a.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *-us*,] of pus; purulent.

Pyin, *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus,] a mixture of proteins found in pus.

Pyjama, *n. pl.* pajamas; British spelling.

Pyk, *n.* a kind of fishing boat. [Obs.]

Pyknic, *a.* [from Gr. *pykna*, compact, solid; and *-ic*,] in psychology, designating or having a body type characterized by roundness of contour, squatness, fleshiness, etc.

Pyknic, *n.* a person of the pyknic type.

Pyknometer, *n.* same as *pycnometer*.

Pyllae, *n. pl.* *pyllae* or *pyllae*, [Gr. *pyllē*, a gate,] the duct between the iter and the third ventricle of the brain.

Pyllae, *n.* [Gr. *pyllae*, from *pyllē*, a gate, and *agellōis*, to collect,] in ancient Greece, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

Pyllae, *n.* [Gr. *pyllae*,] a gateway.

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pyrhellometer

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tree

led by a trumpet.

Haabana: so called
pets in the temple.
pl., pp.: trumpet,
trumpet.

ith a trumpetlike
noise abroad,
funnel or mouth of

or blow a trumpet.
like sound, as an

a stentor (proto-

creeper.
gent on the trumpet;
gent or imperative

it shell.

ry, woody, climb-
bearing large, red,
it is native to the
ted States, but is
name: also called
ash, and trumpet

erson who plays a

who signals on a

as or heralds some-

long-legged, long-
birds of the genus
y; the agami.

rested crown and

trits heracleia, found
alia.
urcoid sea fish of

th American wild
with a loud, res-

Centriscus scolopas;
e, or snipefish; so
cular snout.

of a number of
ed flowers, as the
trumpet honey-
these plants.

-shaped gall pro-
United States by
thicola.
ity of the bottle

a twining Ameri-
tempervirens, bear-
antly colored flow-
outside and yellow
rumpet flower.

ct of producing a
rumpet, or of pro-
thing.
nel cut behind the
(It. Dial.)

y, any one of sev-
Sarracenia, of the
d States: so called
umble trumpets.
l trumpeter in a

trumpet (musical

wild lettuce, *Lac-*

a, shaped like a
ology and botany,
extremity like the

the genus *Triton*;
because it can be

produced by a
ice; as, to expose

l), a. having a
pet.
propia peltata, of
merica: so called
a used for musical
trumpetwood and

ot; moon, book;

trumpet vine

trump'et vine, see *trumpet creeper*.

trump'et-weed, n. 1. boneset, a shrubby
plant with flat clusters of grayish-white or
purple flowers.

2. joe-pye weed, a tall plant with large
clusters of rose or purplish flowers.

3. same as *trumpet milkweed*.

4. the sea trumpet (seaweed).

trump'et-wood, n. see *trumpet tree*.

trump'le, n. a gull, the skua.

trump'like, a. resembling a trumpet; as, a
trump'like tone.

trun'ail, a. [L. *truncus*, trunk, and -al.] of or

pertaining to the trunk, as of a body or tree.

trun'cate, v.t.: truncated, pl., pp.: truncating,

ppr. 1. to cut off a part of; to shorten by

cutting; to lop.

2. in crystallography, to cut off or replace

(an angle) by a plane.

trun'cate, a. [L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, to

cut off.]

1. truncated.

2. in botany and zoology, having a square

or broad end; appearing as if cut off at the

tip; ending in a transverse line; as, a *trun-*

cate leaf; a *truncate* tail.

trun'cate-red, a. 1. cut short or appearing as if

cut short.

2. (a) cut off or replaced by a plane face:

said of the angles or edges of a crystal or

solid figure; (b) having its angles or edges cut

off or replaced in this way: said of a crystal

or solid figure.

3. having the vertex cut off by a plane: said

of a cone or pyramid: cf. *frustum*, *angula*.

trun'cate-ly, adv. in a truncate manner.

trun'ca'tion, n. 1. the act of truncating or

the state of being truncated.

2. in crystallography, the replacement of an

edge by a plane, especially by one equally in-

clined to the adjoining faces.

trun'ca'ture, n. in zoology, truncation.

trunch, n. a small stake or post. [Obs.]

trun'cheon, n. [OFr. *tronchon*, *tronchon*, dim.

of *tronc*; L. *truncus*, a trunk, stock.]

1. a short, thick staff; a cudgel; a club:

now used chiefly of a policeman's baton.

2. any staff or baton of authority.

3. the shaft of a spear. [Archaic.]

4. a trunk or stem, especially one with the

branches lopped off. [Obs.]

trun'cheon, v.t. to beat with a truncheon; to

cudgel.

trun'cheoned, a. furnished with a truncheon.

trun'cheon-er, trun'cheon-er', n. a person

armed with a truncheon. [Rare.]

trun'cus, n.; pl. trun'ci, [L. *truncus*, stock.]

1. in botany and zoology, the trunk.

2. in anatomy, the trunk or body; also, the

main stem of a vessel or nerve.

3. in entomology, the thorax.

trun'dle (-dl), n. [altered (after the v.) from

earlier *trendle*, *trindle*; AS. *trendel*, a circle.]

1. a little wheel; a roller; a caster.

2. a kind of small cart or truck with low

roller wheels.

3. (a) that motion characteristic of moving

on small roller wheels; a rolling motion; (b)

its sound.

4. a lantern wheel; also, any of its bars.

5. a trundle bed.

6. in heraldry, a spool of gold thread.

trun'dle, v.t. and v.i.; trundled, pl., pp.:

trundling, ppr. 1. to roll along.

2. to rotate.

trun'dle bed, a low bed that is moved on trun-

dles, or casters; a trundle bed.

trun'dle-head, (-hed), n. 1. in nautical usage,

the head of a capstan having peripheral

sockets into which the capstan bars are in-

serted.

2. one of the end disks of a lantern wheel or

trundle wheel.

trun'dle-tail, n. a curled tail; also, a dog

with such a tail. [Archaic.]

trunk, n. [OFr. *tronc*; L. *truncus*, a trunk, stock,

stem, from *truncus*, maimed, mutilated.]

1. the main stem or body of a tree, con-

sidered apart from its roots and branches.

2. the body of a human being or animal

considered apart from the head and limbs.

3. the main body of a nerve, blood vessel,

etc., as distinguished from the branches.

4. a long, flexible snout or proboscis, as of

an elephant.

5. in architecture, the shaft of a column.

6. a box or chest, often reinforced with

metal, cloth, or leather, used to carry clothing

and personal effects, as for a vacation.

7. a long tube through which pellets of clay,

beans, peas, etc. are blown. [Obs.]

8. a large, long, boxlike shaft, pipe, etc.,

used to convey water, air, etc. from one

point to another.

9. in trunk engines, a large pipe passing

longitudinally through the cylinder attached

to the piston and moving with it, its diameter

being sufficient to allow one of the connecting

rods to be attached to the crank and the other

end pivoted to the piston; also, a trunk

engine.

10. a lobster pot.

11. [pl.] trunk hose.

12. [pl.] tight-fitting, very short breeches

worn by men for athletics, etc.

13. a trunk line.

14. the thorax of an insect.

15. in nautical usage, (a) the part of a cabin

above the upper deck; (b) a boxlike or

funnellike casing, as for a centerboard, for

connecting upper and lower hatches, etc.

trunk, a. pertaining to or designating a main

line, as of a railroad or telephone system.

trunk, v.t.; truncked (trunckt), pl., pp.; trun-

king, ppr. to truncate. [Obs.]

trunk'back, n. the leatherback, a soft-shelled

turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; also called *trunk*

turtle.

trunked (trunckt), a. 1. having a trunk.

2. beheaded. [Obs.]

trunk en'gine, a steam or internal-combus-

tion engine in which the connecting rod is

pivoted directly to the piston.

trunk'fish, n.; pl. trunk'fish or trunk'

fish-es, any of a group of tropical fishes whose

bodies are encased in fused, bony plates,

with only the mouth, eyes, fins, and tail

projecting through.

trunk'ful, n. as much as a trunk will hold.

trunk'hoze, a kind of full, baglike breeches

reaching about halfway

to the knee, worn by men in

the sixteenth and seven-

teenth centuries.

trunk line, a main line of a

railroad, canal, telephone

system, etc.

trunk nail, a short nail

having a convex head,

used in decorating trunks,

etc.

trunk'nose, n. the sea ele-

phant.

trunk'work, n. underhand

or secret work. [Obs.]

trun'mel, n. a treemail.

trun'nion (-yun), n. [Fr.

tronon, a stump, trunk,

dim. of *tronc*, a trunk,

stem.]

1. either of two cylindrical projections from

the sides of a cannon, mortar, etc. which rest

in the cheeks of the carriage, forming sup-

ports for the piece and an axis on which it

pivots.

2. one of the hollow axes on which the cylin-

der of an oscillating steam engine reciprocates,

and through which steam is received

and exhausted.

trun'nioned, a. having trunnions.

trun'nion plate, 1. a plate acting as a

shoulder for a gun trunnion.

2. a metal plate on a gun carriage under

the trunnion and covering the upper part of

the sidepiece.

trun'nion ring, a ring on a cannon directly

in front of the trunnions.

trun'gion, n. the act of pushing or thrusting.

[Rare.]

truss, n. [ME. *trusse*, from *trussen*, to truss;

OFr. *trousse*, from *troussier*.]

1. a bundle or pack.

2. a bundle of hay, especially one of a

certain weight (usually 56-60 lbs.), or of

straw (usually 36 lbs.).

3. in botany, a tuft of flowers formed at the

top of the main stalk or stem.

4. in nautical usage, an iron band having

a gooseneck used to keep the center of a yard

to the mast.

5. in building, a framework of wood, metal,

or both for supporting a roof, bridge, etc.

The simplest example of a truss is this prin-

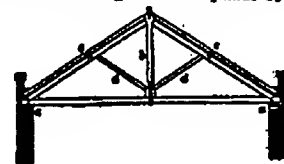
cipal or main couple of a roof, in which a *a*,

the tiebeam, is suspended in the middle by

the king post *b* to the apex of the angle

trust

formed by the meeting of the rafters *c c*. The
feet of the rafters being tied together by the
beam *a*, and being thus incapable of yielding



TRUSS

in the direction of their length, their apex be-
comes a fixed point, to which the beam *a* is
trussed or tied up to prevent its sagging;
to prevent the rafters from sagging there are
inserted the struts *d d*.

6. in architecture, a bracket or modillion
supporting a projection from the face of a
wall.

7. an appliance for giving support in cases
of rupture or hernia, usually consisting of a
pad on a special belt.

8. a padded jacket or dress worn under ar-
mor to protect the body from the effects of
friction. [Obs.]

truss, v.t.; trussed (truss), pl., pp.; trussing,
ppr. [ME. *trussen*; OFr. *trusser*, *trasser*, *trous-*

ser, to pack, bind, or gird up, truss.]

1. originally, to put or make up into a truss

or bundle.

2. to seize and hold firmly; to seize and

carry off or aloft: said especially of birds of

prey. [Archaic.]

3. to tie up; sometimes with *up*.

4. to hang; frequently with *up*. [Archaic.]

5. (a) to enclose or gird (the body) with a

garment; (b) to tie, fasten, or tighten (a gar-

ment, etc.). [Now Rare.]

6. to skewer or bind the wings, etc. of (a

fowl) before cooking; by extension, to prepare

for cooking; to disembowel, etc.

7. in building, to furnish with a truss or

trusses; to strengthen or support by a truss.

truss, a. stocky; round and thick. [Obs.]